

TWO *August 6.*
LETTERS, 27

The one from the
Lord Digby,

TO
The QUEENS Majestie:

The other from Mr. *Thomas Elliot* to the
Lord Digby, with Observations
upon the same Letters.

Also a Note of such Armes as were sent
for by his Majestie out of *Amsterdam*,
under his owne Hand.

Likewise the opposition the Marquesse of *Hartford*
received, in executing his Majesties Illegall Com-
mission of Array in *Somerset-shire*.

Die Luna 1 August. 1642.

Ordered that these two Letters. with the Observations upon the same,
be forthwith published in Print.

Hen. Elsynge Cler. Parl. D. Com.

LONDON,
Printed for *George Lindsey*. 1642.

August 6.

TWO

LETTERS

The one from the

Lord Digby,

The Queen's Majesty

The other from Sir Edward Hall to the
Lord Digby, with Observations
upon the same.

Also a Note of such Answers as were sent
for by his Majesty out of answer to
the same.

Printed by the Merchants of London
for I. B. at the Sign of the Golden
Ball in Old Bailey.



Printed for the two Editors with the Observations upon the same
by the Author in 1711.
New Edition, 1711.

Printed for George I. in 1711.

Observations upon the same Letter.

THe Lords and Commons have commanded these ensuing Letters and Votes to be printed, the copy of a Letter written by the Lord *Dunblow* to the Queen, the 10th of March last, of his owne hand-writing. An original Letter written to the Lord *Dunblow* by Mr. *Thos. Earl* from Yorke the 17. of *May* last, two notes of Armes, the one of which is partly His Majesties owne hand, were found among my Lord *Dunblow*'s papers: in the Letter of the Lord *Dunblow* to the Queen, it may be observed, how he discovers his venomous heart to this Kingdome, in that malicious censure, that we are a Country unworthy of her; unworthy indeed to be so often designed to ruine and destruction, to be undermined and circumvented by so many plots and devillish projects of Jesuites and Priests, and other the most factious and Malignant spirits in Christendome; by which we had been often ruined and destroyed, if Gods wonderfull Mercy had not preserved us: And we call his divine Majestie to witness, that we have never done any thing against the personall safety or Honour of her Majestie, only we have desired to be secured from such plots, from such mischievous Engines, that they might not have the favour of the Court and such a powerfull influence upon his Majesties Councils, as they have had to the extreame hazzard not only of the civill Liberty, and Peace of the Kingdome; but of that which we hold dearer much than these, yea, than the very being of this Nation; our Religion, whereupon depends the honour of Almighty God, and salvation of our Soules: let this Lord who was long amongst us, and knew the grounds of our proceedings, and and most secret consultations, produce any thing (if he can) of undutifulnesse, or disrespect to her Majestie, exprest or intended by us.

Another discoverie in the Letter, is this that this Lord confesseth that he writ to his Majestie, with the hardnesse which he thought his affaires and complexion required, what this was may well be perceived in a Letter from himself to the Queen, heretofore printed by our direction, his affaires in the judgement of this Lord required that he should withdraw himselfe from his Parliament, and

betake himselfe to some place of strength, such was the Counsell he then gave him, and how well it hath been followed every man may perceive, but what his Majesties complexion required, that may seeme a greater mysterie, and yet this may be collected out of that Letter that his Majestie in the apprehension of this Lord, was too inclinable to an Accommodation with his Parliament, which in a kinde of scorn in that Letter is called the easie or the sage way, this complexion so beleeving a good Prince, required such a hardy and vehement provocation to wrath and war against his Subjects, as this Lord presumed to expresse in that Letter, and besides his Treacherie to the Kingdome, we may herein observe a great degree of insolencie and contempt towards his Majestie, that he should dare in a Letter to the Queene to tax his Majesties complexion with so much as mildnesse towards his people, must needs be required such hardy and bold Counsell.

In Master *Elliots* Letter it may be first observed, that whilest his Majestie contends with his Parliament for some questionable Prerogatives concerning the Common-wealth, his owne servants do really deprive him of an undoubted Prerogative of being the soveraigne disposer of favours and preferments in his owne family, which the Gentleman doth expresse in that resolution, never to have any place about his Majesty but by the Queene, and may be further observed what these desperate Councils about the King are most afraid of, and what they thinke most hurtfull to themselves, that his Majestie should be inclined to an accommodation with his people, by this they feare to be undone, that is to loose that prey, the Estates of the Parliament-men, and other good subjects which they have already devoured in their owne fancies, and that they expect to be preserved from this undoing by the Queens interposing.

By these two Notes may be observed that at the time whilest to many Declarations were publish'd in his Majesties Name, with solemne Protestations of his Majesties intention of rayssing onely a Guard for his owne person, all sorts of provision for an Army, were made beyond the sea, and this poore Kingdome designed to the miserie and confusion of war, and under the disguise of defending the Protestant profession, an army to be raised in the intention of these wicked Counsellours, for the suppressing and destruction of the Protestant Religion.

The

The Lord Digbys Letter to the Queens Majestie.

Hague, March the 10. 1647.

M A D A M :

IT is the first contentment that I have been capable of this long time, that your Majestie is safely arrived in *Holland*, withdrawn from a Countrey so unworthy of you.

I should have waited the first upon you, both to have tendred my dutie according to my precedence of obligation above others, and to have enformed your Majestie the timeliest, of the state of this place, whither you are comming, both in point of affections and interests, but that there flie about such reports, that the Parliament hath desired your Majestie not to admit mee to your presence, as I dare not presume into it without particular permission. The ground of their malevolence towards mee in this particular, is said to be upon some Letters, which they have presumed to open, directed unto your Majestie from me, which I professe I cannot apprehend; for I am certaine, that I have not written to your Majestie the least word that can be wrested to an ill sense, by my greatest enemies, having not so much as mentioned any businesse to your Majestie since I left *England*. To the King I confesse I wrote once, with that hardinesse which I thought his affaires and complexion required; but that letter was sent by so safe hands, as I cannot apprehend the miscarrying of it. However, Madam, if my misfortune bee so great, as that I must bee deprived of the sole comfort of my life, of waiting on your Majestie, and following your fortunes, I beseech you let my doome be so signified unto me, as that I may retire with the least shame that well may be, to bewaile my unhappinesse, which yet will be supportable, if I may be but assured that inwardly that generous and Princely heart preserves me the place of

(Madam,)

Your Majesties most faithfull, and
most affectionate humble servant,

A 3

Mr.

Mr. Ellyots Letter to the L. Digby.

My Lord:

YOU have ever been so willing to oblige, that I cannot despaire of your favour, in a businesse wherein I am much concerned, the King was pleased to employ me to London to my Lord Keeper for the Seales, which though after two houres consideration he refused, yet being resolved not to be denied, my importunitie at last prevailed, which service the King hath declared was so great, that he hath promised a reward equall to it; it may be the King expects I should move him for some place, which I shall not do, being resolved never to have any but by the Queen, being already so infinitely obliged to her for her favours, that I confesse I would owe my being only to her; nor shall I ever value that life I hold, but as a debt, which I shall ever pay to her commands; the favour which I desire from your Lordship, is, that you will engage the Queen to write to the King, that hee would make a Groom of his Bed-chamber, which since I know it is so absolute in her power to doe, I shall never think of any other way; for which service, neither her Majestie, nor your Lordship, shall ever find a more reall servant: for our affaires, they are now in so good a condition, that if we are not undone by hearkening to an Accommodation, there is nothing else can hurt us, which I feare the King is too much inclined to; but I hope; what hee shall receive from the Queen will make him so resolved, that nothing but a satisfaction equall to the injuries hee hath received, will make him quit the advantage he now hath, which I do not doubt will be the means of bringing your Lordship quickly hither, where you shall find none more ready to obey your commands,

Thun your most faithfull and humble servant,

York the 27. of

May 1642.

Thom. Ellyot.

A Note of the *Armes* sent for by the KING from *Amsterdam*. C.R.

Two hundred Firelocks:

Four pieces of Cannon for Battery: viz.

One Cannon.

One Demi-Cannon.

Two whole Culverin.

Two Mortars.

Four Petards.

Ten Field-Pieces of six pound Bullet mounted.

One hundred Barrells of Powder.

Round Shot and case proportioned to the severall pieces.

Two thousand paire of Pistolls.

One Thousand Carabins.

Three Thousand Saddles.

Three Thousand Muskets.

One Thousand Pikes.

C.R.

Iran degerre a Amsterdam & Bartheletti.

Agent de La-langravine de Hen. Wickford.

DIE LVNB. 1 Augusti 1642.

Ordered that the Letters from the Lord Digby, and J^{cs} Tho. Elliot, and the note of Armes sent for by the King from Amsterdam, be Printed: and that it be referred to the COMMITTEE, (for the defence of the Kingdom) to prepare a Preamble, and to make some Observations upon these Letters.

Hen. Elsyng, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

True Newes from Somerset-Shire.

SIR,

I Thought good for the satisfaction of friends in London, to signify, that we have been in the County of Somerset full of fears: but the cloud (God be thanked) was soone blowne over.

The Marquesse *Hartford* came on the 25. of *July*, at the Assises to Bath, with divers others, to execute the Commission of Array, where met him divers of our County. The Judge having received a Letter from his Majesty to forward the Commission, and to give it in charge, but he declined that, as also the Commands of the House, for declaring it illegall; so in his charge he sayled betwixt wind and water, very politiquely.

On Thursday following (having received little encouragement at Bath) the Commissioners got to Wells, with the Cavaliers; in the interim at Bath, the Constables of some 21 Hundreds Petitioned the Judge to declare his opinion concerning the Commission, which with some reluctancy, being soundly put to it, he concluded to be illegall; and according to a Branch of the said Petition, hee appointed the Votes of the Houses to be read in open Court, touching the said Commission.

On Fryday the Marquesse sent for the Sheriffe from his attendance on the Judge to Wells, to require his counsell and assistance (being joyned in Commission with them) for the Array, who returned the Marquesse this Answer, that he had received commands from the Parliament, not to joyne, but further to suppress such their proceedings, whose commands hee was resolved to obey, and further sent him the Constables Petition, with the Judges Answer, which with the unanimous consent of the County, to refuse (except some discontented Spirits) will coole their further going on therein; divers also of the County have petitioned him to depart out of their coasts. And one Master *Stroud*, a Gentleman of constant fidelity to King and Parliament, who in execution of the *Militia*, and meeting with the Marquesse *Hartford* in the execution of Array, shewed such courage, with a few against his many Horse, which the Countrey people, seeing with admiration, got up their spirits, and so bestirred themselves, that in short time they had treble the Marquesse power, whereupon he left the place: It was certaine that if the Commission had taken effect, the King would have been shortly in our parts, and it was intended to be made the *Aceldama*, you may communicate this for truth.

FINIS.